

Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box ☐

Approved for use through 09/30/00 OMB 0651-0032
Patent and Trademark Office U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

06/30/00
JETS U.S. PTO

06/30/00
JETS U.S. PTO

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Attorney Docket No. FOV0002-US Total Pages:

First Named Inventor or Application Identifier
Jan-Dieter Spalink, et al.

Express Mail Label No.:

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents,
Box Patent Application
Washington, D.C. 20231

1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ Specification Total Pages **16**
(preferred arrangement as set forth below)
 - Descriptive title of the Invention
 - Cross References to Related Applications
 - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
 - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
 - Background of the Invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
 - Detailed Description
 - Claim(s)
 - Abstract of the Disclosure
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 usc 113) [Total Sheets] **4**
4. ☒ Oath or Declaration [Total Pages] **3**
 - a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)
 - b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) (for continuation/divisional with box 17 completed) [Note Box 5 below]
 - i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application. See 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (usable if Box 4b is checked)
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)
 - a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
 - b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
 - c. ☐ Statement verifying identify of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney (when there is an assignee)
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
14. ☒ Small Entity Statement ☐ Statement filed in prior application, Status till proper and desired
15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (If foreign priority is claimed)
16. ☐ Other: _____

17. If a **CONTINUING APPLICATION**, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No.: _____ /

18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

☐ Customer Number or Bar Code Label or ☐ Correspondence address below

Name	George T. Marcou				
	KILPATRICK STOCKTON LLP				
Address	700 13th Street, N.W.				
	Suite 800				
City	Washington	State	DC	Zip Code	20005
Country	U.S.A.	Telephone	202.508.5800	Fax	202.508.5858
Name (Print/Type)	George T. Marcou by Stephen. Parker Res No			Reg. No.	33,014
Signature				Date	6/30/00

Burden Hour Statement This form is estimated to take 0.2 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C. 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box Patent Application, Washington, D.C. 20231

**VERIFIED STATEMENT CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS
(37 CFR 1.9(F) & 1.27(C)) -- A SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN**

Docket Number (Optional)
FOV0002-US

Applicant or Patentee: Jan-Dieter Spalink, et al.

Serial or Patent No.: _____

Filed or Issued: _____

Title: **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CLASSIFYING INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON A COMPUTER NETWORK**

I hereby declare that I am

- ☐ the owner of the small business concern identified below:
☒ an official of the small business concern empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below:

NAME OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN Foveon Corporation

ADDRESS OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN: 4021 Stirrup Creek Drive, Suite 120, Durham, NC 27703

I hereby declare that the above identified small business concern qualifies as a small business concern as defined in 13 CFR 121.12, and reproduced in 37 CFR 1.9(d), for purposes of paying a reduced fee to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in that the number of employees of the concern, including those of its affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons. For purposes of this statement, (1) the number of employees of the business concern is the average over the previous fiscal year of the concern of the persons employed on a full-time, part-time, or temporary basis during each of the pay periods of the fiscal year, and (2) concerns are affiliates of each other when either, directly or indirectly, one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the small business concern identified above with regard to the invention described in :

- ☒ the specification filed herewith with title as listed above.
☐ the application identified above.
☐ the patent identified above.

If the rights held by the above identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern, organization having rights in the invention must file separate verified statements averring to their status as small entities, and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who would not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) if that person made the invention, or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d), or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

Each person, concern, or organization having any rights in the invention is listed below:

- ☒ No such person, concern, or organization exists.
☐ Each such person, concern or organization is listed below.

Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27)

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

NAME OF PERSON SIGNING _____

TITLE OF PERSON IF OTHER THAN OWNER _____

ADDRESS OF PERSON SIGNING _____

SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CLASSIFYING INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON A COMPUTER NETWORK

5 **Background of the Invention**

 The present invention relates to a system and method for monitoring and analyzing
computer network transaction data to create behavior profiles of network users. More
particularly, the present invention relates to a method and system of manually or
automatically classifying information available on a computer network. Specifically, the
10 present invention helps classify Internet Web sites to facilitate the construction of more
accurate behavior profiles of Internet users for marketing purposes.

 In the current Internet world, it has become desirable for service providers and
merchants to obtain specific information about Internet users for the purpose of improving
the marketing of products and services, measuring the effectiveness of marketing, and
15 tailoring the products and services to meet the requirements of specific customer types.

 Behavior profiles are created using network usage data collected through various
methods. Once the data is collected, it is analyzed to determine the behavior of a particular
user. In order to create an accurate behavior profile, it is useful to generalize Internet usage
by identifying the types of Web sites a particular type of user accesses and the way that type
20 of user accesses a particular type of Web site.

 For example, it would be valuable to a merchant to know that users from a
geographical area regularly purchase books from Amazon.com™; however, there is a need
for more generalized data. It is desirable to have a system that can create generalized
behavior profiles. It is valuable information to know that users in a particular geographical

area regularly conduct electronic commerce by accessing online catalog and shopping sites by following links on a Web portal site.

To provide a system for creating generalized behavior profiles, it is desirable to have a method and system for classifying Web sites using a classification of sufficient granularity to allow meaningful analysis of network transaction data.

Manual classification by users can lead to inconsistent results due to differing understandings of categories within a classification system, differing opinions of the purpose and use of a site, etc. It is desirable to have a method and system that provides a more consistent categorization of information. Additionally, it is desirable to provide a system and method such that inexperienced classifiers can perform the bulk of classification without sacrificing accuracy.

Also, there is a need for an automatic classification system that can quickly and accurately categorize information repositories accessible on a computer network. An automatic classification system can operate more quickly and at less expense than a manual classification system; however, the automatic classification system may not be as accurate as a manual classification system.

Finally, there is a need for a hybrid classification system that uses both manual and automatic classification components to provide increased performance and accuracy.

Summary of the Invention

In accordance with the invention, there is provided a method for classifying information available on a computer network. The method includes receiving a list of

network resource locators. For each network resource locator on the received list, the method includes sending the network resource locator to a Web-coding workstation. Once the locator has been sent to the workstation, the process waits for a vote to be received from the Web coder. Each vote represents a proposed classification for a network resource

5 locator. The result is stored in a database. Finally, the process assigns a classification according to a voting system. In a more specific embodiment, the list of network resource locators includes one or more Web sites. In a further aspect of the invention, the database is a flat file, a binary tree, an object-oriented database, or a relational database.

Additional, more specific embodiments include various voting methods. First, a

10 single-level voting system is presented wherein a classification is assigned upon receipt of a single vote. Next, a single-level voting system is presented requiring more than one vote. Finally, a multiple-level voting system is presented wherein the first level requires three out of four votes, the second level requires two out of three votes, and the third level requires a single vote.

15 Further in accordance with the present invention, there is provided a system for classifying information available on a computer network. The system includes a resource generator component that creates a list of network resource locators. Additionally, the system includes a datastore component that stores classification information for a plurality of network resource locators. More specific embodiments use a flat file, an object-oriented

20 database, a binary tree, or a relational database as the datastore. The system also includes a graphical user interface (GUI) component and a classification processor component. The

classification processor receives a list of network resource locators and determines a classification for each information repository.

More specific embodiments include a system that sorts the list of network resource locators by the number of unique visitors to that particular locator. Additional embodiments
5 use the various voting systems set forth in the method above.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Having thus briefly described the invention, the same will become better understood from the following detailed discussion, taken in conjunction with the drawings where:

10 Figure 1 is a general system schematic diagram showing a coding workstation connected to a computer network and the Internet so that the coding workstation has access to the Web server implementing the present invention and a plurality of information repositories;

15 Figure 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating the interactions between the various components according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3A is a flow chart illustrating how one embodiment of the present invention obtains a list of network resources, sorts and prioritizes the list, and then classifies each of the identified network resources;

20 Figure 3B is a flow chart illustrating how the classification-processing component interacts with a database and a Web coder to classify a network resource according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 4 depicts a sample screen display that a Web coder would see on a coding workstation according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Discussion of the Invention

5 The present invention includes methods and systems for manually and automatically classifying information on a computer network. In order to simplify explanations of the invention, the following detailed discussion is limited to classifying Web sites on the Internet; however, one of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the invention is not so limited; the method and system herein described may be used to classify any data made
10 available on any network.

 The first embodiment of the present invention is a single-vote classification system implemented as a Web-based application using conventional software development techniques familiar to one of ordinary skill in the art. The single-vote system runs on a Web server 101 embodied as a Sun Microsystems™ Enterprise 6500™ server running Apache™
15 Web server software.

 Figure 1 is a diagram of a hardware implementation of the present invention. The Web server 101 includes a conventional network interface 102 that connects the Web server 101 to a computer network 103. In this embodiment of the present invention, computer network 103 is also connected to the Internet 104. A coding workstation 105 also connects
20 to the computer network 103 using a conventional network interface 106.

 Figure 2 is a block diagram of the software implementation of this embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, all of the server software runs on the Web server 101.

According to the present invention, network information repositories are categorized according to a classification system. The first embodiment uses a manual classification process to go through and classify various identified Web sites. The list of Web sites to be classified is generated by the resource generator 201.

5 In one embodiment of the present invention, the resource generator 201 is a Standard Query Language (SQL) statement that directly calls the database to retrieve a list of network resource locators in rank order. This list is used to populate another database table. When the number of unclassified hosts gets low, the resource generator 201 makes another SQL call to retrieve additional network resource locators and populates the database table
10 accordingly.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the resource generator 201 simply inputs a text file containing a list of Web site addresses stored as a list of Uniform Resource Locators (URL). For example, the list may contain the following locators:

“http://www.amazon.com” and “http://www.bn.com”. In this embodiment, the resource
15 generator 201 processes the list of URLs stored in the text file in order, passing each one to the next component of this embodiment--a classification processor 202.

In an alternate embodiment of the present invention, the classification system is used with a network transaction data-collection system. In this embodiment, the network transaction data-collection system maintains data and statistics on Internet or other computer
20 network usage. The collected network transaction data is used to generate a list of all network resources accessed by users. In most applications, this list quickly becomes unwieldy, so it is desirable to prioritize the list, pruning it down to something manageable.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the network transaction data-collection system maintains a list of servers on the Internet that have been accessed by network users. Along with each server, the system maintains the number of unique users that have accessed that server. The list of servers is then sorted based on the number of unique users. This
5 determines the order that servers are classified.

One of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that there are many other ways to create a list of network resources that need to be categorized. Any such method or system could be used within the present invention.

Once one or more resources to be classified has been determined by the resource
10 generator 201, the classifying processor 202 begins. The classifying processor 202 presents a resource to a user through the GUI 203. The user then looks at the Web site and identifies the classification of that Web site as discussed below.

Web sites are classified according to a system loosely based on the North American
15 Industry Classification System (NAICS) that replaced the Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes in 1997. NAICS was created to provide a way to compare statistics regarding businesses in the same industry. While providing adequate granularity for describing and classifying all types of businesses within the United States, NAICS fails to provide sufficient granularity for the domain where the present invention is most useful--electronic commerce.

The electronic commerce classification system (ECCS) used in the present invention
20 includes hierarchically arranged categories including classifications such as Web portals and online catalogs.

In one embodiment of the present invention, a Web coder accesses the Web server 101 using a Web browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer™ or Netscape Communicator™ running on a coding workstation 105 to view and categorize Web pages. In this embodiment, a Web coder logs on to the Web server 101 by typing a username and password. The system authenticates the user and then displays a list of various statistics about that user, including the total number of Web sites classified, the total classified in the present week, and the total classified during the present day.

The Web site is implemented using conventional software development techniques known to one of ordinary skill in the art. The system runs on an Apache™ Web server as a series of Common Gateway Interface (CGI) scripts written in Perl™. These scripts present a frame-based GUI to the present Web classification system. At the top of the screen is a main frame 401 situated horizontally across the Web browser. This frame displays a logo identifying the Web classification system, a series of statistics about the current authenticated Web coder, and a button labeled “Retrieve Resource”. When the user presses the “Retrieve Resource” button, the next available resource is retrieved from the resource generator 201.

While a resource is being displayed by the classification system, the main frame 401 remains displayed, and the resource is shown in the browser frame 402, a frame situated below the main frame 401 and to the right of a category frame 403. The Web coder can browse the displayed resource in the browser frame 402, following links and examining the content of the resource site. The user then selects a resource from the hierarchical taxonomy displayed in the category frame 403.

Each category display in category frame 403 is either a parent category or a terminal category. For example, "electronic commerce shopping site" would be a parent category including child categories such as "music", "books", and "computers." The hierarchical structure is displayed in the conventional manner, allowing a user to compress and expand various nodes within the structure.

Once a Web coder has determined the appropriate classification, the classifier processor 202 updates a database containing a list of all classified network resources. The system also updates the statistics for that user and displays the changed values in the main frame 401. The user can then select the "Retrieve Resource" button again to obtain the next Web site to be classified. This process repeats until the user chooses to stop or the resource generator 201 runs out of servers to classify.

This embodiment of the present invention can encounter problems with Web sites designed to eliminate extraneous frames. According to another embodiment of the present invention, the category frame 403 is implemented as a pull-down menu in which a coder can select the category that best matches the Web page being classified. This embodiment displays a URL. When a coder clicks on the URL, the Web site to be classified opens up in another window. This prevents that Web site from interfering with the present classification system.

This embodiment of the present invention can support multiple Web coders working to classify a series of Web sites. The resource generator 201 can work in one of several different ways: (1) it can generate only a single resource that needs to be classified at a time; or (2) it can generate a predetermined number for each Web coder and then the classifying

processor 202 can process the block. When the block has been completed, the resource generator 201 transmits a new block.

Sometimes, a Web coder's classification may not be accurate. This may be due to several reasons. For example, the Web coder may be inexperienced and somewhat unfamiliar with the particular portion of the classification hierarchy that is relevant; or, the Web coder may misinterpret the purpose behind the site due to the limited time that the Web coder took to view that particular site.

Another embodiment of the present invention improves the accuracy of the classification system by implementing a voting process. Instead of using a single Web coder to classify a given Web site, the system gives queries to at least three different Web coders before accepting an identified classification. Realizing that there will be a difference of opinion as to the classification of some Web sites, the system does not require a unanimous consensus, instead using a multi-level voting system.

At the lowest level are the Level 1 coders. These are typically newer, less experienced classification specialists. At this first level, the system requires at least three out of four coders to agree before a final classification is accepted. If fewer than three out of four agree on a classification, the Web site is passed to the Level 2 coders.

Level 2 coders have more experience and knowledge about the classification system and are able to determine a classification with greater accuracy. At Level 2, two out of three coders must agree on a classification for it to be accepted by the system.

Finally, the top-level coders are called Expert Coders. These individuals usually have the greatest understanding of the classification system. Whatever classification a Expert Coder gives is accepted by the system.

Thus, most classification will be performed by Level 1 coders. Any confusion or
5 disagreements over the appropriate classification will be passed on to a smaller number of Level 2 coders. Finally, a Expert Coder has the ultimate authority to determine a final classification. As part of the status information displayed in the main frame 401, the system displays the votes placed by lower-level coders.

The next component of the system is an automatic classification agent. Such an agent
10 determines the appropriate classification of a Web site without any input from a user. Since the system is susceptible to error, an automatic classification agent counts as a Level 1 coder vote in the multi-level voting system discussed above. By using an automatic classification agent, fewer Level 1 coders are needed to maintain the level of accuracy.

Embodiments of the present invention have now been generally described in a non-
15 limiting manner. It will be appreciated that these examples are merely illustrative of the present invention, which is defined by the following claims. Many variations and modifications will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. A method for classifying information available on a computer network, the method including:

5 receiving a list of network resource locators;

for each network resource locator of the created list,

sending the network resource locator to a Web-coding workstation;

receiving a vote from the Web-coding workstation, each vote representing a proposed classification for the sent network resource locator; and

10 storing the received vote in a database; and

assigning a classification according to a voting system.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the list of network resource locators includes one or more Web sites.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the voting system is a single-level voting system wherein a classification is assigned to a network resource locator upon receipt of a single vote.

20 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the voting system is a single-level voting system wherein a classification is assigned to a network resource locator upon receipt of a plurality of votes.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the voting system is a multiple-level voting system.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the voting system is a multiple-level voting system

5 including a first level, a second level, and a third level, and wherein a classification is
assigned to a network resource locator upon receipt of at least three out of four Level 1 votes,
two out of three Level 2 votes, or one Level 3 vote.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the database is one or more from the group consisting
10 of:

a flat file;

a binary tree;

a relational database; and

an object-oriented database.

8. A system for classifying information available on a computer network, the system
including:

a resource generator component that creates a list of network resource locators;

a datastore component storing classification information for a plurality of network

20 resource locators;

a graphical user interface (GUI) component; and

a classification processor component that receives the list of network resource locators from the resource generator component and determines a classification for each information repository of the list of network resource locators.

- 5 9. The system of claim 8, wherein the resource generator component creates the list of network resource locators from a list of network resource locators visited by users.
10. The system of claim 9, wherein the list of network resource locators is sorted by the number of unique users visiting the network resource locator.
- 10 11. The system of claim 8, wherein the classification processor component determines a classification for each of the network resource locators using a voting system.
- 15 12. The system of claim 11, wherein the classification processor component uses a single-level voting system.
13. The system of claim 11, wherein the classification processor uses a multiple-level voting system.
- 20 14. The system of claim 13, wherein the multiple-level voting system includes a first level, a second level, and a third level, and wherein a classification is assigned to a network resource locator upon receipt of at least three out of four Level 1 votes, two out of three

Level 2 votes, or one Level 3 vote.

Abstract

A method and system for classifying information available on a computer network such as Web sites accessible on the Internet. The system receives a list of network resource locators and submits each locator to a voting process. The invention includes using single-level or multiple-level voting to increase the classification accuracy. One or more Web coders receive a resource locator and determine a classification for that locator. When the necessary votes have been made, the system classifies the locator according to the voting rules.

[illegible]

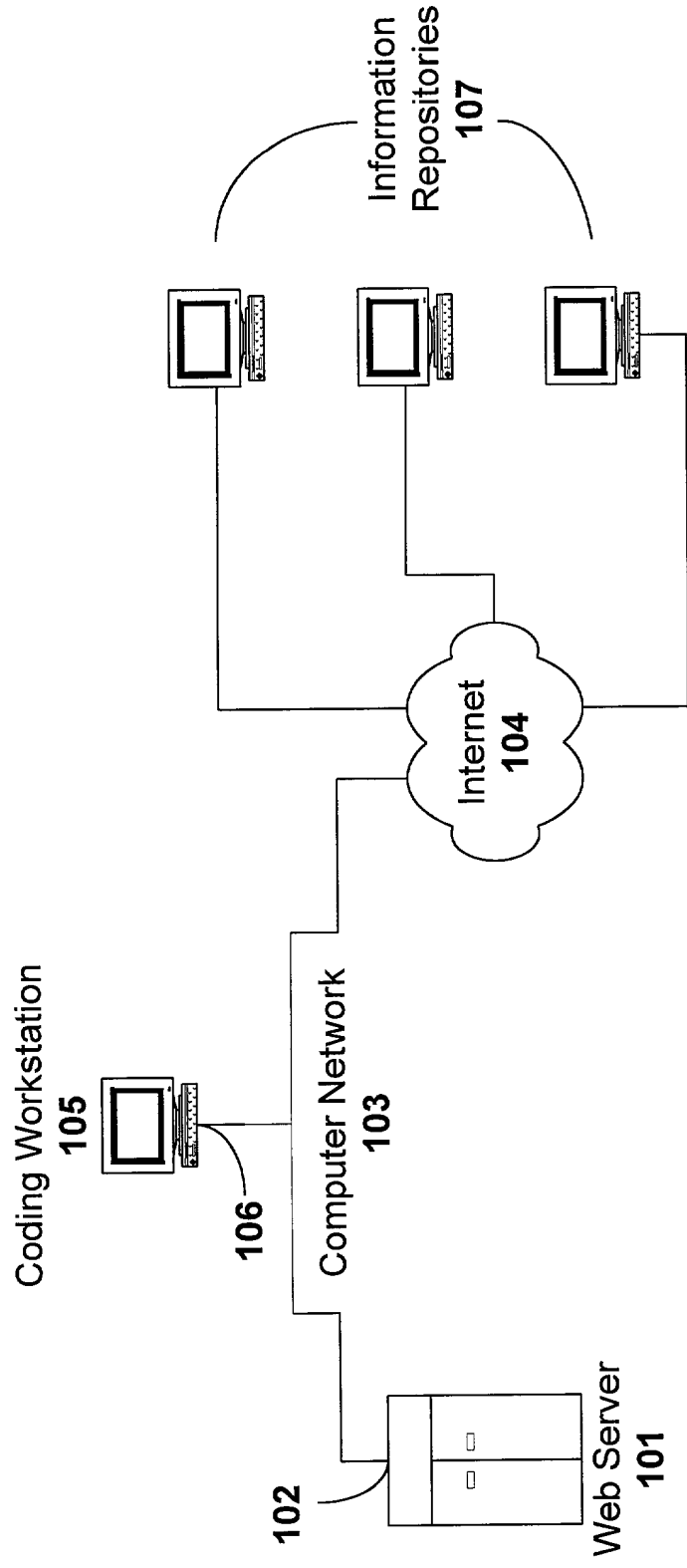


Fig. 1

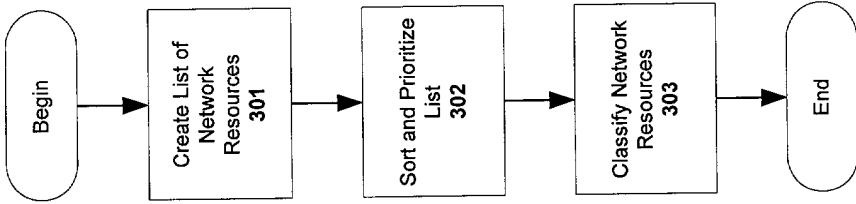


Fig. 3A

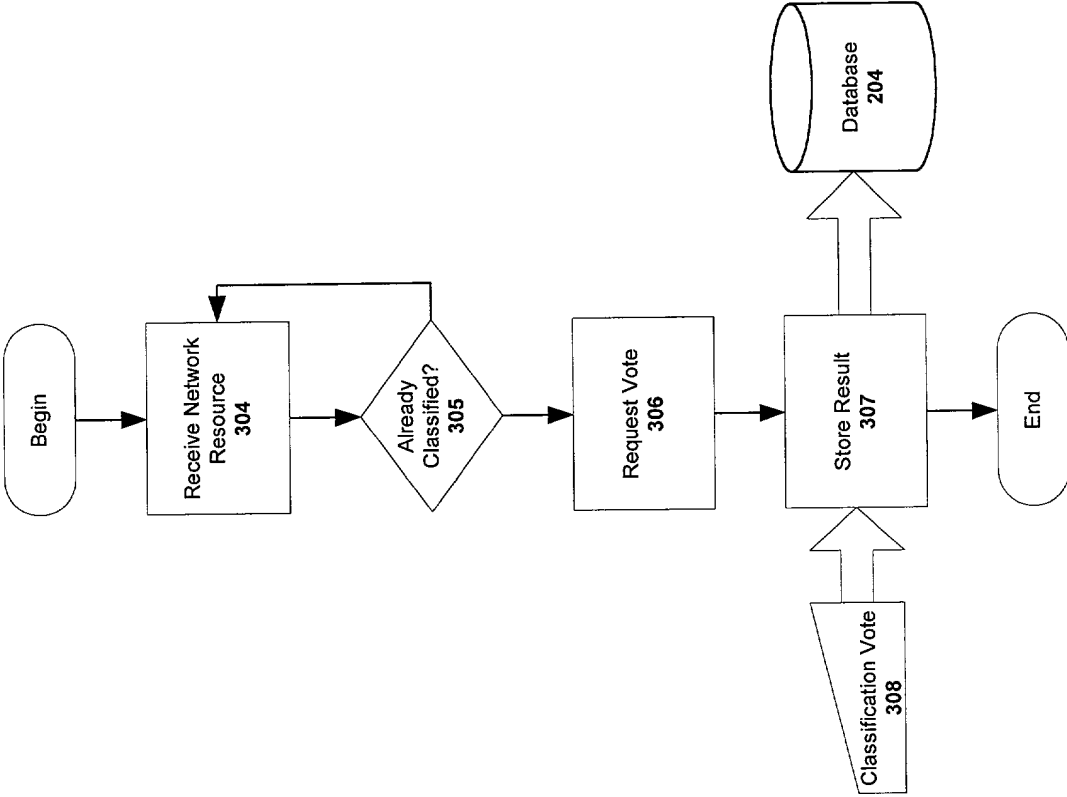


Fig. 3B

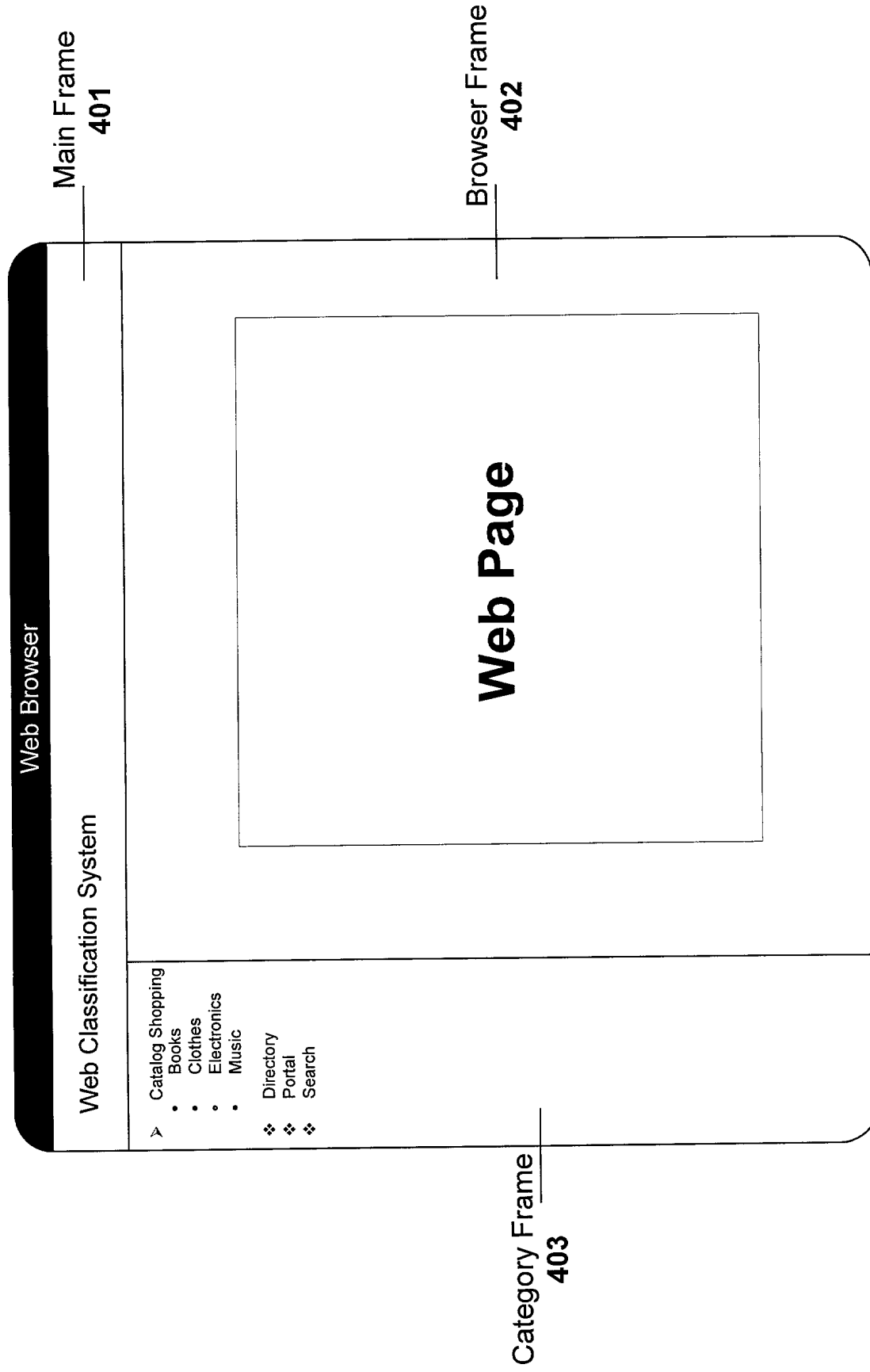


Fig. 4

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

English Language Declaration

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CLASSIFYING INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON A COMPUTER NETWORK, the specification of which

☒ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on _____ as

☐ Application Serial No. _____

☐ and was amended on _____ (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent of inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)	Priority Claimed
(Number)	(Country)
(Day/Month/Year Filed)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Yes No </div>
(Number)	(Country)
(Day/Month/Year Filed)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Yes No </div>

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States utility application(s) listed below and/or under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any United States provisional application(s) listed below and insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States utility application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

English Language Declaration

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

George T. Marcou, Registration No. 33,014; Richard Peterson, Registration No. 35,320; Charles W. Calkins, Registration No. 31,814; John M. Harrington, Registration No. 25,592; A. Jose Cortina, Registration No. 29,733; Russell Todd Morgan, Registration No. 43,815; Charles T. Simmons, Registration No. 35,359; Stephen B. Parker, Registration No. 36,631; James J. Bindseil, Registration No. 42,326; Benjamin Driscoll, Registration No. 41,571; Yoncha L. Kundupoglu, Registration No. 41,130; R. Whitney Winston, Registration No. 44,432; John Ball, Registration No. 44,433; Dawn-Marie Bey, Registration No. 44,442; and Tiep Nguyen, Registration No. 44,465.

Send Correspondence to:

George T. Marcou
Kilpatrick Stockton LLP
Suite 800
700 - 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Direct telephone calls to:

George T. Marcou
(202) 508-5800

Full name of first inventor: Jan-Dieter Spalink

First Inventor's Signature

Date

Residence Address: 3503 Stonegate Drive
Durham, NC 27705

Citizenship: Germany

Post Office Address: 3503 Stonegate Drive, Durham, NC 27705

Full name of second inventor: Brian R. D. Gullette

Second Inventor's Signature

Date

Residence Address:

Citizenship: USA

Post Office Address:

